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#### ON THE WAY UP.

District Attorney Whitman's work in the Rosenthal case forms a brilliant contrast to that of the police. He has made a beginning of bringing home the crime to the "System," having secured the indictment of one policeman and opened the way to finding out the "men higher up" who are responsible for the corruption which led to this murder. In the meanwhile the police have failed to find all except one of the men charged with the actual shooting. And so far as these men were concerned there could not be a simpler case for the police than the Rosenthal murder.

The crime was committed in the presence of many persons, in a brilliantly lighted street. Open preparations for it occupied twenty minutes and attracted the attention of several passersby. The number of the automobile used in the commission of the crime was noted and the chauffeur's arrest was easy and was promptly made. The chauffeur gave the state all the information he possessed. A number of witnesses stand ready to identify the men whose apprehension is sought as soon as they are arrested. Yet in two weeks, of the five or six men so named, only one has been apprehended.

So far as determining who were wanted is concerned no particular skill was needed. There was no mystery. They became known almost immediately. No detective work was required. The duty of the police was merely to go out and arrest half a dozen men well known to them. One of these men was found, after several days, right here in New York. He had not fled. He was with his regular associates. Yet it took days to pick him up. The others are supposed to be here also. Two or three of them have been reported as seen in their ordinary haunts, and the general belief is that when they have arranged their affairs they will ride up to Police Headquarters or permit themselves to be arrested. Presumably all the energy of the department is directed toward their arrest, yet the utmost the police have accomplished is to get one of half a dozen.

This, then, is the record of the police: They were unable to prevent assassination in a busy, brightly lighted and well policed thoroughfare, although open preparations for it took twenty minutes or so and aroused the suspicions of various passersby. Though half a dozen officers were in the vicinity they were unable to apprehend the players, some of whom apparently went away on foot; were unable to get the number of the fleeing automobile, and unable to identify any one as running away from the scene, although citizens have identified two or three persons. And with the names of certain men given to them, though they were familiar police characters, they have been unable in two weeks to apprehend more than one out of half a dozen. On this showing open assassination is the safest trade in town.

It will continue to be so long as the "System" rules the police. It is the corrupt alliance between criminals and the police that is responsible for the existence of gangs and for the immunity which gunmen enjoy, as it is for the prevalence of gambling. It is for this reason that the District Attorney is to be applauded for his determination to go higher. There cannot be a shadow of doubt now that protection money paid by the victims of all classes finds its way into some hands. It is for Mr. Whitman to learn whose those hands are. The higher he traces this iniquitous money the greater will be the security of the city from future Rosenthal cases. The fate of the small men now in the toils is of little account. Inasmuch as he has bridged that great gulch between the agents who procured the killing of Rosenthal and their principals so successfully as to obtain the indictment of a member of the police force there are grounds for hoping that nothing will now stop the District Attorney's progress toward fixing responsibility on higher officials and on the politicians back of them. There will be others to confess for the sake of saving their own necks.

#### A POLICE SUCCESS.

It is so seldom possible now to praise the police that every one will find pleasure in acknowledging their good work in catching a gunman on the East Side Monday before he had shot more than two men. The slayer in question started his day's work at noon by shooting and killing a jeweler with whom he differed over the payment for repairing a watch. He escaped in quite the customary manner. Two hours later he resumed his occupation, this time shooting a cigar salesman. Then an extraordinary thing happened. He did not escape. He was captured! And by a policeman! It is no wonder that the department was so delighted at this remarkable success that it promptly promoted the murderer's captor to the rank of detective. We are not sure that he ought not to have been made an inspector at least, if red tape does not interfere with such recognition of a sensational achievement.

It was a great thing. The gunman

was caught before he had more than two victims—we exclude, of course, his other victim in the Brooklyn hold-up of a year ago as a case practically outlawed so far as the police are concerned. If the force did as well as this in every instance life would be relatively safe in New York.

#### DISGRACEFUL.

Congress now faces the disgraceful necessity of passing another emergency resolution extending for another month the appropriations of the last fiscal year. The laws thus extended were passed in February and March, 1911—some sixteen months ago. Since that time Congress has been in session from April till late in August, 1911, and from December, 1911, to date. Yet it has so outrageously neglected its primary duty of providing funds for the maintenance of the government that when the administrative machinery came to a stop on July 1 it had to rush through a resolution continuing the old appropriations, and now, after thirty-one more days of masterly inactivity, it is forced to resort to the same expedient in order to pay the federal employees their salaries.

There is no excuse for the procrastination which Congress has been guilty of. The new House of Representatives was organized eight months earlier than usual, and although no regular appropriation bills were reported at the extraordinary session of 1911, the committees which handle appropriations were all appointed and had ample time to prepare in advance for the legislation of the regular session. With any degree of diligence most of the appropriation measures should have passed the House by the end of March. But the Democratic leaders in the lower branch not only held those bills back, but also crammed most of them full of general legislation, inadmissible under ordinary circumstances, but legitimized this year by the reappointment of the various House committees. As a consequence, the Senate has been forced to consider sweeping propositions of a general character as riders on the money bills, and its natural opposition to doing business in that haphazard and reckless fashion has led to deadlocks in conference over all the most important measures.

No other House of Representatives in the memory of the present generation has been so obstinate as the present one in refusing to treat the money bills as such and in seeking to transform them into vehicles of general legislation. The Democratic majority has put petty politics above the public interest in this field, just as it has in the field of tariff revision. If the voters intend to maintain the Democratic party in power in Congress they now know precisely what they have to expect from it in the way of shiftlessness and incompetence in the discharge of public duties.

#### PRINCE KATSURA'S RETURN.

The succession of Yoshitomi to Mutsuhito is not likely to cause any change in the governmental policy of Japan. The new Emperor was in complete accord with his father, and was familiar with his principles of statecraft, and may be expected to maintain them. He will presumably also retain about himself the circle of advisers and aids to whom credit for the great achievements of Mutsuhito's reign is largely due.

In one respect alone will there be any interference with the progress of affairs. The return of Prince Katsura to Japan and the abandonment for the present of his visit to this country and to the other principal nations in a journey round the world will be widely regretted. He had got as far as St. Petersburg—was, indeed, to have left that capital to-day, his mission there completed, to proceed to Stockholm and Christiania and thence to Berlin. Instead, he now hastens back to Tokio to give the weight of his authority to the establishment of the new reign. How great that authority is may be estimated when we recall that Prince Katsura was the author of the alliance between Japan and Great Britain, that he organized all the preparations for the Russian war and financed the empire during the struggle, and that he annexed Korea and thus made Japan a continental power. There is no more commanding figure to-day in Japanese diplomacy and statecraft.

The political object of his projected tour is not known outside the circle of the Elder Statesmen, but that it had some highly important object is generally believed. It is true that he has long desired to visit Europe and America for purely personal reasons, but the occasion and circumstances of his recent departure indicate that he had in view something more than pleasure and recreation.

#### TWIRLING THE CLUB.

The Empire State Democracy gave its "loaded club" a vicious twist around Murphy's head when it decided to hold its state convention directly after that of the regular or Tammany Democracy. It is not to be supposed for a minute that this convention will be a ratification meeting over the Tammany nominations. From previous actions of the new organization the convention is much more likely to vote to fuse with the Republicans on a state ticket which would be opposed to Murphy and Tammanyism.

"In imbecility, in greed and in suspected partnership with violence," says the Empire State Democracy, "the small clique claiming control of the 'party' organization has been bound to 'abhorrent criminal forces, to predatory special interests, to favored corrupt contractors and to unscrupulous 'patronage mongers.' This is an accurate though distinctly unflattering portrait of 'regular' Democracy in this state at present. It brings out with care and precision all the salient features of the Murphy regime in state government. Recognizing this, the men in the new organization consider it 'true party loyalty' to oppose this 'minority control.' They have the high authority of Mr. William Jennings Bryan for their contention that the support of Murphy is a drawback, if they need any authority other than their personal experience and observa-

tion of political conditions in this state during the last two years.

It is to be hoped that this preliminary club-swinging will merely strengthen the arm of the anti-Murphy body for the real fight. Murphy will take a lot of beating, even with a loaded club. Already there are signs that some of the timid Wilson Democrats would rather stomach Murphy than have anything done to interfere with "party harmony" in this campaign. The Empire State Democracy cannot afford to be of that type. It must fight Murphy and his "corrupt clique," and if necessary these Murphy apologists in the Wilson ranks. The Empire State Democracy has heard a call to reform its policy by eliminating Murphy. Its gospel may have to be drastic—the gospel of the loaded club—but in all honor it must heed that call.

#### RUM AND RAILROADING.

The passenger traffic manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad says that his company expects to be criticised for stiffening its rule against the use of intoxicants by its trainmen. Criticized by whom? Certainly not by the public, which does not want to ride in trains manned by drunken crews or crews whose mental faculties are dulled by the irregular habits of dissipation.

If the company is criticized by its employees for its strictness it will do well to keep a watch on the personal habits of its critics. If they want to be free to drink and frequent places where drink is sold they should go into some other employment than railroad, some employment where responsibility for the safety of others is not so great. The grave responsibilities of railroad justifying railroads in requiring their employees to live in such a way as to have their faculties alert when on duty. There is no use in making a law to prevent trainmen from working such long hours that they become dull and sleepy when at their posts if they are going to spend their off time in rest but in dissipation.

#### WHERE PERORATING PAYS.

Perorating seems to pay down in Texas. The Democrats of that state have just nominated to succeed Mr. Joseph W. Bailey in the United States Senate the Hon. Morris Sheppard, of Texarkana, the greatest living perorator. Mr. Sheppard began perorating when he was a student in the University of Texas, gained strength and form in the Yale Law School, where he won the Wayland prize for debate, and has developed after ten years of service in the House of Representatives into an unchallengeable master of the art of smiting the full arch of heaven when the time comes for touching off the pyrotechnics which conclude a properly constructed speech.

Mr. Sheppard has his detractors in Texas. "The Houston Post" has been trying to disparage him by calling him a self-seeker in politics and employing the most lacerating words in its vocabulary to signify its abhorrence. "The Post" has undoubtedly been speaking out of the bitterness of factional animosity, and its bias is evident. But though it may criticize Morris as a politician it lacks the hardihood to dispute his superlative rank as a perorator. Even Mr. Bailey will not be missed in the Senate when the bomb and rocket man from Texarkana gets settled in his new assignment. Mr. Bailey's defence of Lorimer a year ago is said to have drawn tears to the eyes of Senator Tillman. But had Morris been on the job he could have perorated on either side of the case and have drawn tears from Lorimer himself.

#### THE TITANIC VERDICT.

Experts say "ditto" to laymen. That is the gist of the verdict in the Titanic case. Yesterday, after a long and painstaking inquest and mature deliberation, the court of inquiry of the British Board of Trade delivered through Lord Mersey its formal and final judgment concerning the loss of the great ship. The court was composed of nautical experts, and much of its findings, we are told, was highly technical. Yet in practically every important particular the verdict agrees with, if indeed it is not a repetition of, the judgment of the United States Senate committee, which injudicious critics were at one time sneering at as composed of laymen quite ignorant of nautical affairs and therefore incapable of bringing out the real facts of the case. The ship was run at excessive speed, there was no proper watch, the lifeboats were too few and were insufficiently manned, the ship ought to have been better provided with watertight bulkheads and decks and perhaps an inner skin, there should be lifeboats and rafts enough for all on board and they should be equipped with compasses, provisions and signals—these are mere echoes of Senator Smith's report and of the comments which it inspired.

But they are echoes emphasized by an authority which nobody will venture to challenge, and it is to be assumed that the Board of Trade will accept for serious action the findings of its committee. If so, it will have much work to do, and the result will be increased security in maritime travel. Nor is Parliament likely to pass the judgment lightly. There is a suggestion that the Board of Trade should be invested with additional power in certain essential respects. The public would be surprised if there were not promptly given to that body all the power it may need to guard ships against preventable disaster. The world moves swiftly and forgets with ease, but we do not think that the memory of the Titanic is so faint that men will ignore its lessons.

It may be added that, amid all the technicalities with which the verdict is said to be burdened, the essential recommendations stand out clear and simple, perfectly intelligible to laymen and irresistibly appealing to ordinary common sense. A cautious speed and a vigilant lookout when in dangerous waters should be matters of course. That lifeboats should be proportioned in number and capacity to the number of persons who may need to use them and that they should be so equipped and manned as to make them serve the purpose for which they are intended are

propositions of elementary force. The carrying of watertight partitions above the waterline is a principle which commands little to every intelligent man. These things must appeal to the public with a force which, reflected upon the representatives of the people in official place, will assure the establishment of a memorial to the Titanic's dead in the amplest possible safeguards for the lives of future voyagers.

And Burns is still to be heard from!

"There is quite a horde of them," says Mayor Gaynor of the gamblers. "When the races were running here 'they were busy on the tracks as book-makers and bettors and quite prosperous. When that was stopped they 'became hard up and fell back on other 'forms of gambling and crimes.' Obviously, then, Governor Hughes is responsible for police graft and the Rosenthal murder because he insisted on stopping racetrack betting.

Perhaps Folsom thought it was a good time to quit.

"If Mr. Osborne had, thanks to the 'good offices of Mr. Murphy, been nominated for the governorship two years ago," says "The Brooklyn Eagle," "he would not now be trying 'to twist the tail of the Tammany 'Tiger. On the contrary, he would 'probably be caressing the animal.' An authoritative exposition of the man-taming methods of the Tiger.

The most popular Democrats with the country nowadays are the Two Battleship Democrats.

It is the tendency in building modern progressive city charters to give the municipal government broader authority, though with more concentrated responsibility, than was considered either wise or desirable a decade or two ago. Not many, however, go so far as is proposed by the revision committee which is drafting a new charter for Los Angeles. That body is considering the advisability of permitting the city government to operate banks, railroads, dairies, cheese factories, undertaking establishments, pawnshops and theatres. In addition, the committee would give it sufficiently broad general powers to permit almost anything which would promote the public health, morals, education and welfare, or the amusement and recreation of the populace.

It must be from fear of "attulifying" themselves that the police are not finding anything out about the Rosenthal murder.

Governor Dix's automobile broke the speed law recently running through Amsterdam. The Governor is evidently trying to make a pleasing impression of dash and abandon on Leader Murphy.

The public will be entirely satisfied with a slight increase in the running time of fast express trains if greater safety is thereby assured. Travellers with an incurable speed mania can indulge it at their own risk in automobiles.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Western college idea of prohibiting the use of toothpicks, if put into practice in New York," said the cashier in a restaurant, "would prevent many men from enjoying their food in a cheap way. It is a common joke among us that a light luncheon consists of a glass of water and a toothpick, and, in my position, I am able to see that there is more truth than fiction in the saying. We get rid of a couple of bundles of sticks every day, and strange to say, most of these go to the men who fare lightly—say, on a charitable russe or a chocolate éclair. For a nickel a man can buy one of these dainties, have a glass of water, fill his pockets with toothpicks, and then for hours afterward amuse himself by digging the cream from his teeth and masticating it. These men don't really want to eat; they simply need a hint of eating, so that the pick afterward suffices as a feast. Stop the toothpick, and the cheaper side of the Great White Way will have to begin spending real money."

Post-Way why do you dislike your glorious cook?

"Parker!—He was the only way to get our guests to go home.—Lippincott's."

The editor of a humorous periodical announced to an interviewer at one time that the legitimate humor of his life comes from the children. "A professional jokester may grind out something funny," he said, "but his wit-calm never seems to have the spontaneity of a child's utterance." This was proved to the satisfaction of the interviewer in his own home recently. His wife was looking for her comb, but after half an hour's search gave up in disgust and told her husband she was afraid she would have to use his for once. And then, as so often happens when one gives up the search for a missing article, she found the comb—in the bottom of a pan filled with water. At the same time she noticed her six-year-old son looking suspiciously at her. "See here," she said to him, "what is this comb doing in this pan of water?" "I'm sure I don't know, mamma," the youngster replied, "unless it went in there to wash its teeth."

Rural landlady—If some of your acquaintances in the city are looking for country board I hope you'll mention my place.

Berlin police authorities have issued an edict banishing horse-drawn cabs from the streets of the city. The vehicles in question, says "The Autocrat," are so utterly obsolete as to be unworthy of such an up-to-date place as Berlin. To each of the sixty licensed drivers affected by the new regulation \$50 is to be paid by way of compensation, while applications from any of them for permission to drive motor vehicles are to be favorably considered. The edict goes into force on April 1 next.

"George Washington never told a lie. It does not seem possible." "He knew it would be of no use." "How so?" "He married a widow, and you can't lie to a widow and get away with it."—Houston Post.

The cats of London are faced with a crisis unparalleled in feline history. There is a famine in cats' meat. The basic cause of the famine was expounded to an "Express" representative by a cats' meat man of Clapham. "A dead horse," he said, "is as rare nowadays as a dead donkey. We cannot get the meat from the horse slaughterers. Horses are getting scarce because of motor cars, and

when a horse does get too old to work they send it to one of these homes." The cats' meat man also explained that horses do not get killed in London street accidents with anything like the former frequency. When a smash occurs it is generally a motor omnibus that suffers, and not even the hungriest cat can make a decent meal of torn tires and broken sparking plugs.

"He who puts his hand to the plough," screamed the crossroads orator, "must not turn back!"

"What is he to do when he gets to the end of a furrow?" asked the auditor in the blue jean overalls.—Youth's Companion.

The International Committee of Peace and Friendship, organized to counteract "the recent loose talk of the probability of war between Mexico and the United States," has issued a manifesto in which attention is called to the facts that more than \$20,000,000 of American gold is at present invested in the Republic of Mexico, that more than 40,000 American citizens live in the sister republic and that the great bulk of Mexico's trade is with the United States. It urges all to aid the cause of concord and peace, and says in conclusion: "With an atom of good will which the generosity of the Mexican and American peoples can give us we can begin the construction of the foundation of a solid and unbreakable friendship between the great republic which gave birth to the emancipator of slaves, Abraham Lincoln, and the young nation which has cradled the emancipator of consciences, Benito Juarez."

"Think Peleg Wombat has got any chance to be elected poundmaster of Plumville?" "Bum!" Nobody has accused him of stealing his nomination. "Fraid he's hopelessly out of style this year."—Pittsburgh Post.

#### PUBLICITY FOR GAMBLING.

Correspondent Would Have Gaming Carried On in Sight of All.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It is freely and generally admitted that gambling in New York under our present laws and methods cannot be stopped. Our repressive measures have driven gamblers upstairs into well-secluded places, but have not stopped or diminished gambling. Why not try the other way now—that of publicity? Allow gambling and poolrooms under the following regulations:

All such business must be carried on in ground floor stores in the avenues, not in side streets. The store must have large windows and doors without screens, curtains, shades, partitions or closets, no nooks or corners obstructing the view from the outside.

It must be fully lighted up day and night, giving free and full view of the whole place. It must have a large lettered sign over the store, plainly stating what business is carried on inside and also give name of bona fide proprietor.

The proprietor must be under a large cash bond.

The store must have no communication whatever by window, door or stairs with upstairs or next door, the only possible entrance being through the front door.

Have a regular police officer stationed in front of the store day and night, such officer to be changed every time a new platoon goes on duty, officers from all parts of the city not only from a few precincts to be used for such duty.

The amount of salary of such officer to be paid by the proprietor to the city.

No liquors, cigars or anything else to be sold or given away on the premises.

Try this for a year and watch the result. E. F. KIPPUR, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., July 27, 1912.

#### LESSONS FROM THE ASCH FIRE.

South Dakotan Ironical While Discussing It.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The business of the Triangle Shirt Waist factory was to supply garments to out-of-town people. There are thousands of unemployed girls in New York who will be glad to take the places of those killed. The death of the one and the employment of the other would not reduce the number of out-of-town purchasers. If death did not remove some employees wages would be reduced by competition, and all would starve together. Hence, that catastrophe should be regarded as a public benefaction and not as a calamity. Every one must die. The time is of as much importance in spending the good fortune of some as the ill fortune of others. The eradication of all New York City people would be a public benefaction to the country at large.

The empty force of city inspection, etc., is for the purpose of supplying places and jobs, to facilitate distribution of wealth as wages, and to harrow as blackmail, and for no other purpose. The inspection laws were suggested by subsidized papers, enacted in the interests of job hunters.

A thousand horses, as well as people, each suffer daily more than a hundred deaths in New York that might be obviated at no expense. Newspaper twaddle itself is simply farce. Like other people, editors and management work for money. Incidentally, they promote such measures which they believe will advance their opportunities for getting money and abuse something or shed crocodile tears when they think that will cover tracks or shield prospective schemes.

No blame or personal guilt would attach to the owners or occupants of this burnt building if it were not created in the minds of survivors. And these are far better off without such ideas, for such ideas of guilt, filling the minds of the public, are what make our government so rotten and newspapers perform their share in creating such ideas and rottenness.

F. S. WEAVER.

Vera, S. D., July 24, 1912.

#### NO PLAGUE IN SANTO DOMINGO.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I beg to inform you that I have just received a cable from my government notifying me that our country, the Dominican Republic, is in excellent sanitary condition. I transmit this to your valuable paper because, on account of the bubonic plague existing at present in the neighboring islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, it may be of interest to the general public. Yours very truly,

JUAN B. ALFONSECA,

Consul General.

New York, July 26, 1912.

#### MUST THEY REALLY WORK?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I notice by at least two letters recently published that the Park Department cannot sprinkle the lawns nor give proper attention to the trees that are covered with caterpillars, for the reason that the laborers are having vacations.

Now, what business man or concern ever thinks of giving employees vacations during the busy season? Why does not the Park Department adopt some such rule and have necessary work done at the proper time, giving vacations when it can be done without detriment to the park? New York, July 26, 1912. E. B. S.

## People and Social Incidents

### NEW YORK SOCIETY.

New York society has a number of representatives attending the races this week on the private track of the Duke of Richmond, in his park at Goodwood, where King George and a large party are spending the week as guests of the duke. Some of the Americans are staying at the various country seats within motoring distance of Goodwood, while others run over every day from Brighton, Worthing and Bognor. Among those present at the races are Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duran, and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden. Next week Mr. and Mrs. Whitney will go to Cowes for the regatta.

Miss Allen Osborn and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, leave their country place at Garrisons to-day for their camp in the Adirondacks. Miss Osborn has selected Wednesday, September 11, as the date of her marriage to Vanderbilt Webb, son of Dr. and Mrs. William Seward Webb. Miss Osborn will return at the end of August from the mountains to Garrisons, where the wedding will take place.

R. Livingston Beckman, who has been staying at Hot Springs, is to-day at Washington for the formal announcement to President Taft of his renomination. Mr. Beckman is the Rhode Island delegate of the committee intrusted with the announcement.

Miss Margaret Louisa Schieffelin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, will make her debut next winter.

Henry T. Sloane, who has been in Colorado for some weeks with his daughter, Miss Emily Sloane, leaves there this month for the Pacific Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer are coming in from their place at Tuxedo to-day and will stay at the Ritz until the latter part of the week, when they go to Southampton, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Drexel Godfrey are at the Plaza Hotel for a few days.

Count Joseph Seieri of Austria, a cousin of Count Charles Seieri, who married Miss Antoinette Wertheimer, of New York, in 1888, is staying at the St. Regis, after a prolonged tour of the United States, and sails to-morrow for Europe with the Algrave Robert Salm, who has been his companion throughout the trip. "Algrave" is an old German dignity and title, ranking midway between marquise (marquis) and count, and which is still borne by the members of several of the mediatorial houses which exercised sovereignty in Germany until the break-up by Napoleon of the Holy Roman Empire.

Mr. and Mrs. George Barton French have left the Plaza for Southampton, where they will occupy the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, who sailed with their daughters last week for Europe.

Leroy Dresser and his daughter, Miss Susan Fish Dresser, have gone to Newport, where they are staying with Mrs. John Nicholas Brown at Harbor Court.

Mr. Howard Pell has returned to Tuxedo from East Hampton, where she has been staying with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin.

Mrs. Hugh Knox has gone to the Waumbek, in the White Mountains, to stay with her parents, Colonel and Mrs. Anson G. McCook.

Mrs. N. E. Baylies and Miss Sophia Baylies, who are at Taunton, Mass., leave there to-morrow for Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Albert H. Ely and her son Albert, arrived from Europe on Friday, and on landing will go to their villa at Southampton, for the remainder of the summer.

The Hon. Sidney Peel is staying at the Ritz.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Le Roy have arranged to leave here for Europe on August 8. They will remain abroad until late in the fall.

Mrs. Joseph C. Headland has left Paris for an automobile tour of Switzerland. She will return to New York late in August or early September.

Mrs. Robert C. Winthrop has offered the use of her country place at West Manchester for the flower show of the North Shore Horticultural Society on August 21 and 22. The proceeds from the show will be given to the Beverly Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eastis arrived yesterday from Cincinnati and are at the St. Regis. Later they will go to Seabright on a visit to Mrs. Eustis's father, William A. Street, who has a country place there.

### NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Newport, July 29.—Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Lowy at the Clambake Club this evening entertained with a dinner and dancing for several friends.

There was an informal dance at Berger's given by Mrs. Herbert Shipman, of New York, a Narragansett Pier visitor, who is the guest of Mrs. Sydney Jones Colford, Jr.

Mrs. F. Lethrop Ames was a dinner entertainer at The Ledges in honor of her sister, Mrs. Cecil Higgins, of London. Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal also gave a dinner this evening.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave a luncheon at Seaverge, and Mrs. William Jay was also a luncheon hostess.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly has cards out for a dinner on Friday evening, and Mrs. Stanley McCormick, of Boston, has announced a luncheon for to-morrow and dinners for August 4 and 5.

Governor and Mrs. Aram J. Potlauer are to be week-end visitors here. They are to arrive on Saturday and will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry at Bleak House, Mr. and Mrs. Perry will give a dinner on Saturday evening in their honor.

Those registered during the day at the Casino included Mrs. Raoul Mourichon, of Paris, a guest of Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, who also registered; Lawrence Haughton, of Boston, visiting R. T. Wilson; L. C. Fuller and E. L. McDonnell, U. S. N.; Richard Stevens, the Right Rev. James H. Darlington, of Pittsburgh; Miss Lincoln, of Worcester; Mrs. Alfred Hopkins, of Washington, guests of Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, and Miss Fisher, of Philadelphia, visiting Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan.

Registered at the Golf Club to-day were Miss Borland and Miss Evelyn Smith, of New York, guests of Mrs. George L. Rives; Miss Luter, of Philadelphia, guest of Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan; Mrs. Henry W. Miller, C. P. Regna, Mrs. Stanley McCormick and Henry Talmadge, of New York, guest of Stuart Duncan; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Jr., guests of General and Mrs. J. Fred Pierston; J. P. Hill, of New York, guest of Lewis S. Chanler,

Jr.; W. R. Tuckerman, of Washington, a guest at Bateman's; Rena Moran, of New York, guest of Arthur Curtis James; W. J. Mattison and Harold S. Vanderbilt.

J. Stewart Barney is one of the first to introduce a four-in-hand in Bellevue avenue this season. He was out this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Barney will leave for a ten days' cruise on their steam yacht, the Cavalier, on Saturday.

Rudolph Agassiz, now at Narragansett Pier, will open the Agassiz estate next month, while he is engaged in the Westchester Polo Club tournament.

Captain Vassiloff, naval attaché of the Russian Embassy, with Mme. Vassiloff, will arrive Thursday at the Muenchinger King.

Mrs. Leo Roy King is motoring to Portland, Me.

Mrs. W. Roscoe Bonnal, owing to the illness of her brother, Charles Potter, has been called to Columbia, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, who have not yet arrived at Gray Craig, have had their gardens opened to the public in the afternoons.

Miss Eleanor Sears has returned to her home in Boston, after a visit with Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

### IN THE BERKSHIRES.